

Module 4 Assignment | Lab 5: Spark

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ALY6110 | Data Management and Big Data

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\$ pyspark # (exit from pyspark with 'exit()')

1. customersDF = spark.read.json("SPRK/TutorialA/customers.json")

Read the json data from the "SPRK/TutorialA/customers.json" file and create a new dataframe named customersDF.

2. customersDF.printSchema()

Print the schema of the 'customersDF' dataframe, including showing the data type of each column.

```
root
 |-- Address: string (nullable = true)
 |-- Age: long (nullable = true)
 |-- CID: string (nullable = true)
 |-- City: string (nullable = true)
 |-- FirstName: string (nullable = true)
 |-- LastName: string (nullable = true)
 |-- State: string (nullable = true)
```

3. customersDF.show()

Show the first few rows of the 'customersDF' dataframe, providing a preview of the data.

Address	Age	CID	City	FirstName	LastName	State
55 West Point St.	30	01	null	Jane	Smith	null
67 W Point Dr.	null	02	Hixson	null	Vaughn	TN
2736 N 3rd St.	40	03	null	Mary	McBride	null
1842 Woods Rd.	null	04	null	Richard	Becher	null
1842 Wood Rd.	null	05	Hixson	Pat	null	TN
555 Eastside St.	25	06	null	Cindy	Wallace	null
555 Eastside St.	45	07	null	Mike	Long	null
723 Westside St.	42	08	null	Tegan	Vaughn	null

4. First3DF = customersDF.take(3)

Create a new dataframe called 'First3DF' containing the first three rows of the 'customersDF' dataframe.

5. nameAgeDF = customersDF.select("FirstName", "LastName", "Age")

Create a new dataframe 'nameAgeDF' that contains only the "FirstName," "LastName," and "Age" columns from the 'customersDF' dataframe.

6. `nameAgeOver30 = nameAgeDF.where("age>30")`

Create a new dataframe named 'nameAgeOver30' by filtering the 'nameAgeDF' dataframe with only the rows where its "Age" column is greater than 30.

7. `nameAgeOver30.show()`

Show the first few rows of the 'nameAgeOver30' dataframe.

FirstName	LastName	Age
Mary	McBride	40
Mike	Long	45
Tegan	Vaughn	42

8. `customersDF.select("FirstName", "LastName", "Age").where("Age>30").show()`

This line is a combination of the 3 previous code lines. Do the selection of columns ("FirstName," "LastName," "Age") and filtering based on the "Age" column with values greater than 30, then displays a few rows of the result. The result below is exactly the same as the above.

FirstName	LastName	Age
Mary	McBride	40
Mike	Long	45
Tegan	Vaughn	42

9. `myCustList = [ ["Mary", "Luthans"], ["Joyce", "Lari"], ["Kathi", "Burge"] ]`

Create a list named 'myCustList', containing lists of customer data.

10. `myCustDF = spark.createDataFrame(myCustList)`

A dataframe named 'myCustDF' is created from the myCustList using the `spark.createDataFrame()` function.

11. `myCustDF.show()`

Show the first few rows of the 'myCustDF' dataframe. It consists of 2 columns and 3 rows.

_1	_2
Mary	Luthans
Joyce	Lari
Kathi	Burge

```
12. myCustDF.select("_1", "_2").withColumnRenamed("_1", "name").withColumnRenamed
("_2", "surname").show()
```

Select the 2 columns from 'myCustDF' dataframe and rename them into 'name' and 'surname' columns, then display the first few rows of the result.

name	surname
Mary	Luthans
Joyce	Lari
Kathi	Burge

```
13. AddressDF = customersDF.select("FirstName", "LastName", "Address")
```

Create a new dataframe named 'AddressDF' by selecting the "FirstName," "LastName," and "Address" columns from the 'customersDF' dataframe.

```
14. AddressDF.write.save("address")
```

Write and save the content of the 'AddressDF' dataframe to the "address" directory.

```
15. AddressDF.write.json("SPRK/TutorialB/address_list")
```

Write and save the contents of the 'AddressDF' dataframe to the "SPRK/TutorialB/address\_list" directory in json format.

```
16. customersDF = spark.read.format("csv").option("header",
"true").load("SPRK/TutorialB/customer.csv")
```

Read the CSV data format loading from the "SPRK/TutorialB/customers.csv" file into a dataframe named 'customersDF'. The option("header", "true") indicates that the CSV file contains headers.

```
17. customersDF.select(customersDF["Age"])
```

```
18. customersDF.select("Age")
```

```
19. customersDF.select(customersDF.Age) // the extra command for Python
```

Lines 17, 18, and 19 show different ways to select the 'Age' column from the 'customersDF' dataframe.

```
20. ageDF = customersDF.select("FirstName", "LastName",
"Age").where(customersDF.Age.isNotNull())
```

Create a new dataframe named 'ageDF' by selecting only the "FirstName," "LastName," and "Age" columns from 'customersDF', and filtering only the rows where the "Age" column is not null values.

```
21. ageDF.show()
```

Display the first few rows of the 'ageDF' dataframe.

FirstName	LastName	Age
Jane	Smith	30
Mary	McBride	40
Cindy	Wallace	25
Mike	Long	45
Tegan	Vaughn	42

```
22. customersDF.groupBy("Address").count().show()
```

Group the 'customersDF' dataframe by the "Address" column, count the frequency of each unique address, then show the address values and their corresponding count as follows.

Address	count
1842 Woods Rd.	2
2736 N 3rd St.	1
723 Westside St.	1
67 W Point Dr.	1
555 Eastside St.	2
55 West Point St.	1